TABLE 3.8 Aquifer and Well Characteristics in New York

Weil characteristics				
Aquifer name and description	Depth (ft)	Yield (gal/min)		Remarks
	Common range	Common range	May exceed	
Upstate				
Stratified-drift-Lacustrine	10-300	10-50	100	In most areas, deposits consist

and ice-contact deposit aquifers: Sand and gravel. Unconfined.
Valley-fill deposit aquifers: Sand and gravel. Generally confined.
Carbonate-rock aquifers: Limestone, dolomite, and marble. Unconfined in most areas.
3-200
10-300
Sandstone aquifers: Includes both sandstone and conglomerate. Confined in most areas.
3-500
entirely of sand. Excessive iron concentrations.
100 - 1,000 3,000 Glacial outwash and alluvium
interbedded with clay and silt in many valleys are most productive water-bearing material in New York. Locally excessive iron or manganese concentrations.
50-150 200 Carbonate rocks are most productive
bedrock unit in State. Water from this unit usually hard and contains hydrogen sulfide gas in some areas. From Niagara Falls to vicinity of Syracuse and in St. Lawrence valley, deep wells yield slightly salty water and, in places, water with a sulfate concentration that may exceed 300 mg/L.
50-100 100 Sandstone is the second most productive
bedrock unit in New York. Water commonly slightly hard and has excessive iron concentration locally.